

OLD '89 TAKES LEAVE.

BRIEF REHEARSAL OF SOME OF ITS
NOTABLE HAPPENINGS.

Record of the Great Death of the World—
Loss of Life and Property by Casualties
of Various Kinds—Legal Executions and
Victims of Mob Law During the Year.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

JANUARY.
1—One of the features of New Year's Day was a total eclipse of the sun, the totality lasting less than three minutes, and being visible only in California; successful observations were made by scientists... Governor Hill, of New York, inaugurated for a third term... Colored people of Atlanta, Ga., celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

FEBRUARY.
1—Massachusetts House of Representatives adopted proposed constitutional prohibition amendment.
2—W. H. Barry, believed to be the Whitechapel fiend "Jack the Ripper," arrested at Dundee, Scotland, for another shocking murder.

MARCH.
1—James Robbins, of Franklin, Ind., sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for stealing two chickens valued at 30 cents.
2—The heaviest snowstorm on record in that region prevailed at Columbus, S. C.

APRIL.
1—Bill passed the Arizona Legislature making train robbery in the territory a capital crime.
2—The announcement was made from Peru, South America, that the juice or sap of a certain tree would cure hydrophobia.

MAY.
1—The Northern Pacific Railway secured control of the Wisconsin Central, thus giving it access to Chicago, the greatest railway center on earth, and adding 767 miles to its length.
2—Discovery of rich placer gold diggings reported at Bear Paw Mountains, Montana.

JUNE.
1—President Harrison issued an order to the army to prepare for the coming year and inspection of arms.
2—Jacob Walker and Frank Davy, young men residing at Newburg, Pa., while on their way above the falls, were drawn into the rapids and swept over the Horseshoe fall.

JULY.
1—Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, expressed the opinion that the New Orleans and Northwestern Railway had itself liable to forfeiture of its charter by its action in conveying Sullivan and Kilrain, with other participants, to a prize fight.
2—The ocean liner *Albatross*, on its way from New York to San Francisco, was run from the *Needles* to Sandy Hook, 3,100 miles in 6 days 21 hours 37 minutes, the best time on record for that course.

AUGUST.
1—Grand national monument in honor of the Pilgrims dedicated at Plymouth, Mass.; some 40,000 people, including many foreign visitors from far and near were present in large numbers.
2—Ex-Judge David S. Terry, of California, killed by Deputy Marshal David Nagle at Lathrop, Cal., while Nagle was protecting Judge Campbell from assault at the hands of Terry.

SEPTEMBER.
1—The high court of the Ancient Order of Foresters, at New York, N. Y., voted to sever all connection with the high court of England; the difference arose over the admission of colored men to the order, the English high court insisting upon it and the American objecting.
2—Mrs. Maybrick, an American woman who was to have been hanged at Liverpool, England, for the murder of her husband, had her sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, the decision being in accord with public sentiment. Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister and many members of the American colony in London signed a petition for the reprieve of Mrs. Maybrick.

OCTOBER.
1—Four tramps, arrested at Moberly, Mo., for vagrancy, were sold at public auction; two went to farmers at \$2 a head and one was bid in for 75 cents; the three to serve their purchasers for four months.
2—Boss Tweed, of New York, made the trip from Queens to Sandy Hook Lightship, N. J., in 5 days 19 hours 15 minutes.

NOVEMBER.
1—During the year, up to date, 3,111 miles of new railroads were built in the United States.
2—A wife-beater was given thirteen lashes at the public whipping-post in Baltimore—the fifth whipping since the passage of the law in 1862.

DECEMBER.
1—Two stars added to the national constellation by the American North and South Dakota to the grand stardust of Stars.
2—M. S. Oakes, of Decatur, Ala., died of hydrophobia from a dog-bite received seventeen years ago.

JANUARY.
1—One more State—Montana—formally admitted to the Union by proclamation of the President.
2—Washington, the fourth star of Columbia's new constellation, became a State of the Union.

FLOOD AND FLAMES.
1—Richardson's drug house at St. Louis, Mo., burned; loss \$250,000.
2—A cyclone in Pennsylvania left dead and

destruction in its path, an unfinished seven-story building at Pittsburgh, a silk-mill at Reading, and a mill at Sunbury. The latter was demolished, the mill at Sunbury exploded forty, mostly young girls; at Sunbury half the working force was killed or injured. The storm created havoc at Niagara Falls, the suspension bridge nearest the falls being carried away and deposited in the river; loss over \$1,000,000. Two gas reservoirs at Brooklyn, N. Y., exploded; loss, \$500,000.

FEBRUARY.
1—Fire at Buffalo, N. Y., covered a territory of 100 acres, and destroyed \$3,000,000 worth of property.
2—Collision of steamer *Gloucester* with bark *Largo* Bay, off Beachy Head, England; the former sunk, with all on board, fifty-four lives lost.

MARCH.
1—The American men-of-war *Trenton*, *Vandalia* and *Nipsic* and the German men-of-war *Adler*, *Ola* and *Eber* were driven on a reef off the Samoa islands and wrecked; following is a record of the officers and men lost: *Eber*, the captain and all other officers except one, and seventy-six men; *Vandalia*, the captain, four officers, and seventy-five men; *Adler*, altogether fifteen persons. The loss of property by Germany and the United States was \$1,000,000.

APRIL.
1—Destructive prairie fire in Dakota; many lives and property lost; the pecuniary loss exceeded \$2,000,000.
2—New York experienced the greatest fire it has had since 1845; the fire started at the corner of Broadway and Nassau street, and spread rapidly, destroying property valued at \$10,000,000.

MAY.
1—Fire at Yokohama, Japan; over a score of lives lost, 1,000 houses destroyed, and 10,000 people made homeless.
2—Steamer *Albatross* foundered in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Oregon; thirty lives lost.

JUNE.
1—The horrors of the Johnstown disaster blighted the world's eyes to the sufferings in other flooded districts; at Williamsport, on the Susquehanna, from 50 to 100 lives were lost, and \$2,000,000 worth of property swept away.
2—Business portion of Seattle, the chief city of Washington Territory, reduced to ashes; loss \$7,000,000.

JULY.
1—Fire swept over Grinnell, Iowa, once again, by a cyclone; property lost, \$1,000,000.
2—Near Ardra, Ireland, a train in which were 1,300 persons, chiefly Methodists, was wrecked, and children and their teachers were killed, with a loss of seventy-three lives.

AUGUST.
1—Ellensburg, Wash. Ter., scorched by flames, and ten blocks of the business portion destroyed; loss, \$1,000,000.
2—Bakersfield, thriving city of Southern California, wiped out by fire; loss, \$12,000,000.

SEPTEMBER.
1—Fire at Lu Chow, China, burned for twenty-three hours, destroyed 87,000 dwellings, and caused the loss of 1,800 lives, no less than 1,800 persons having been burned in the flames.
2—The Yellow River overflowed its banks in the Province of Shantung, China, and widespread destruction, the number of persons drowned being too great to be counted.

OCTOBER.
1—Business portion of the city of Spokane, Wash., W. T., destroyed by fire; five blocks reduced to ashes; loss, \$14,000,000.
2—Great floods in Japan, which destroyed the city of Wakayama; 10,000 persons drowned.

NOVEMBER.
1—Much damage done by gales on the English coast; severe hailstorms passed over Australia; heavy rain in the West Indies; in France caused much damage.
2—Famine prevailed at Khartoum, Kassala, To and other places in the Sudan, and forcing many deaths from starvation, and forcing the survivors to become cannibals.

DECEMBER.
1—In an earthquake at Rheims, on the Russian frontier, 129 persons were buried alive.
2—Explosion in colliery near Edinburgh, Scotland; sixty-two miners entombed.

JANUARY.
1—Explosion in a cotton factory at Antwerp, Belgium's commercial city; 160 persons killed, 230 seriously hurt, and 500 slightly wounded.
2—Damage to property aggregating millions of dollars was caused by a storm that swept across the coast of France; Gonye Island, with all its pretty summer resorts, was one magnificent wreck; the hurricane in New York City was phenomenal in its force; eight feet of water on the race track at Brighton Beach.

FEBRUARY.
1—Explosion in Buntine colliery at London, England; sixty persons buried.
2—Fifty women and girls crushed to death by falling walls of a carpet factory at Glasgow, Scotland.

MARCH.
1—Fire in the Bay State shoe town of Lynn utterly destroyed all the factories, stores, and houses; 1,000 operatives thrown out of employment.
2—St. Louis, Mo., visited by a great fire; loss, \$5,000,000.

APRIL.
1—Collapse of a platform at a theater at Wuen, province of Szechuan, China, during a performance; 200 persons killed.
2—DIED BY LEGAL PROCESS.
3—Robert Elder at May's Landing, N. J.
4—John Henry at Vanceville, N. C.
5—Charles Smith at Chambersburg, Pa.
6—Ed Fry at Marietta, Ga.
7—Charles Blackman at Ellaville, Ga.
8—James Ross at Brandenburg, Ky.
9—John Lee at Alexandria, Minn.

MAY.
1—Virgil Jackson at Utica, N. Y.
2—William Green, Anderson Mitchell, and Daniel Clark at Utica, N. Y.
3—Tim and Peter Barrett at Minneapolis, Minn.
4—Monroe Wilkinson at Scottville, Ky.
5—And Pritchett at Elkhart, Va.
6—John H. Swift at Hartford, Conn.
7—Allen Allen and Jim Mills at Fort Smith, Ark.
8—Cesar Frazier at Charleston, S. C.
9—Three notorious band-knappers, Dave Walker, his son William, and John Matthews, at Oak, Mo.
10—Nelson Colbert at Washington, D. C.
11—Alexander Henderson at Danbridge, Ga.
12—Will Dibel at Thomasville, Ga.
13—John H. Smith at Louisville, Ky.
14—Harvey Smith at Louisville, Ky.
15—Andrew Grimes at May's Landing, N. J.
16—Michael Risello at Wilkesbarre, Pa.
17—Sarah Jane Whittington at Philadelphia, Pa.
18—Tunis Lahee at Patterson, N. J.
19—John Kelly at Canandaigua, N. Y.
20—Thomas Jefferson at Memphis, Tenn.
21—Charles W. Smith at Somerville, Tenn.
22—Albert Bulow at Little Falls, Minn.
23—Charles Sellers at Rayville, La.
24—Tom Bowling at Rayville, La.
25—Charles Dilger and Harry Smart at Louisville, Ky.

JUNE.
1—George D. Bryson at Boulder, Montana.
2—Four men—Patrick Packman, James Nolan, John Lewis, and Ferdinand Carroll—based on one scaffold in the county jail yard, New York City. All had murdered women—two wives and two others—on the scaffold. James Nolan was the only one who was not a murderer.

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2—Thomas Brown at Moorhead, Minn.
3—William Drager and John Olson at Placerville, Cal.
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7—Fig G. Vann at Abbeville, S. C.
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2—At Gilman, Wash. Ter., an Italian with the assumed name of Albert Schaffer.
3—Isaac Will at New Florence, Mo.

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STYLES FOR THE FAIR.

LOVERS OF FINE MILLINERY MAY
NOW ENJOY THEMSELVES.

Embroidery Runs Wild on the Newest
Gowns—Birds and Butterflies Profusely
Employed in Ornamenting Hats and
Bonnets.

(NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.)

Millinery, as in other parts of our costume, women who care for elaborately trimmed things may prepare to enjoy themselves this season. Embroidery runs wild on the newest gowns, particularly in the gold and silver and other metallic shades. Well for those who are expert needlewomen, for they can, with plenty of time and comparatively little money, make themselves objects of envy to less fortunate neighbors. Even millinery feels the influence, for many bonnets owe their chief attractiveness to bands of gold filigree, embroidery, gold lace, or gold cord, to which they give a very dressy effect.

In hats the broad brim is still the favorite. Smooth and Angola fells are equally fashionable, with brims turned up in a point, or rolling in front, and tapering off to the back. The brims are not lined, though sometimes bound with rubber. An unusually pretty and becoming hat has a curving and slightly rolling brim of shaggy felt, while the crown is of velvet gathered in Tam O'Shanter fashion upon a narrow velvet band, with a bird placed at the front. In fact, birds of all sizes and colors, and even butterflies, are perched here and there upon hats and bonnets, in as airy a posture as can be, and the more ready they seem to take to the hat, the better for decorative purposes. The velvet Tam O'Shanter crown can also be used very prettily for children's wear, with very broad, straight, stiff brims. Cloth, too, is a favorite material with milliners just now. One very pretty example of its use is a capote covered with cream-colored satin, with a wide, folded edge of black velvet. There is a knot of yellow velvet ribbon in front, in which is fastened a jet dagger, and strings of the same are carried from thence to the back. Lavender-gray cloth bonnets are sometimes embroidered in silver or in steel-color, and trimmed with bouffant of black or gray bird. Bonnets trimmed with flowers are now beginning to put in an appearance, and there seems a strong likelihood of their becoming popular. Roses and chrysanthemums are the varieties most commonly used. Shapes are much the same as they were at the beginning of the season. Fashion seems to patronize the turban or oval-shaped bonnet, though several efforts have recently been made to bring out models somewhat larger than the microscopic

The veteran, in relating the story, says that for a moment he was speechless from astonishment, but, quickly recovering himself, he pointed his back to the door of the President of the United States and hurried off after Dr. Barnes, whom he brought back with him.

"Well," said the President, as he returned the badge to its rightful possessor, "I have proven true to my trust as your physician, but nothing has gone wrong while you were away."

The old watchman feels proud to think that he is the only policeman who was ever relieved by the President. Surgeon Barnes lived on Lafayette square, and it took half an hour to go there and back; so for that space of time Abraham Lincoln acted as watchman at the Treasury Department.

Changing Canaries' Color.
The following is from the proceedings of the Berlin Physiological Society: Starting with the observed fact that canaries, fed with cayenne pepper, acquire a ruddy plumage, Dr. Sauerman has undertaken a scientific investigation of canaries, fowls, pigeons, and other birds. From these he obtained the following results: Feeding with pepper only produces an effect when given to young birds before they moult; the color of the feathers of old birds is not affected. Moisture facilitates the change of color to ruddy hue, which is again discharged under the influence of sunlight and cold.

A portion of the constituents of cayenne pepper is quite inactive, as, for instance, piperin and several extractives; similarly the red coloring matter alone of the pepper has no effect on the color of the feathers. It is rather the triolein, which occurs in the pepper in large quantities, together with the characteristic pigment, which brings about the change of color, by holding the red pigment of the pepper in solution. Glycerine may be substituted for triolein to bring about the same result.

The same statement holds good with regard to the feeding of birds with aniline colors. The red pigment of the pepper is also stored in the egg yolk as well as in the feathers. The first appearance of the pigment in the yolk may be observed as early as four days after the commencement of feeding with the pigment dissolved in fat. After a further two days feeding the whole yolk is colored.

It was a justice of the high court to whom, in former days, was attributed the saying of the law, "For forty centuries the thunders of Sinai have echoed through the world, 'Thou shalt not steal.' This is also a principle of the common law and a rule of equity." When Swift and Pope made their celebrated excursions into the art of slinging in poetry they never contrived any balm more perfect or complete than this. Almost as delightful, though expressed without the same literary skill, is the sentence of a president of a court-martial: "Prisoner, not only have you committed murder, but you have run a bayonet through the breeches of one of her Majesty's uniforms." Perhaps, however, the best of all such judicial utterances is that ascribed to a rural justice of the peace: "Prisoner, a bountiful Providence has endowed you with health and strength, instead of which you go round the country stealing hens."

GENERAL BRINE, R. E. (with the sanction of the English war office), and two members of the Balloon Society have left for Gibraltar. They took with them two balloons of a capacity of 40,000 and 30,000 cubic feet. Their expedition is scientific one to determine the currents at a high altitude across the Straits of Gibraltar. The prevailing wind at a low altitude has always been from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Aeronauts, meteorologists and scientists take considerable interest in this attempt to solve the problem of the currents at a high altitude between Gibraltar and Africa.

At present prices it is estimated that the ivory collected by Emin Pasha would be worth a million sterling.

These are days of civil-service reform. The man that wants to secure a place under the Government nowadays must have a strong "pull," indeed, to "get there." The other day a Mississippi Republican anxious to serve under the new Doorkeeper of the House, thought it worth while to enlist the good-will of our factious friend, Congressman Allen, in his behalf. He entered Mr. Allen's committee-room and preferred his request: "I wish to be employed under the Doorkeeper, sir," said he, "and if you will be so good as to..."

"Take a seat, sir," gravely remarked Allen, "and I will examine you." "Have you ever been a doorkeeper?" "No, sir, but I think that with your support..."

"Have you ever been instructed in the responsible and arduous duties of doorkeeping?" "No, sir, but I would like to be." "Have you ever conversed with one who has read such a book?" "No, sir, but I certainly will." "Then, do you not see," remarked Representative Allen solemnly, "that you have not a single qualification for the office?"

The candidate, from last accounts, is a candidate still.

round the stems just above the jar, and knotted with all the taste of a mistress of a household is capable of putting into such elegant trifles that make homes so stylish and pretty, and cause men to say the moment they enter a room, "A woman of taste lives here." Large bowls of similar flowers are also made more attractive, if possible, by a broad band and bow of ribbon circling the top, and giving a stylish finish to a Japanese decoration.

Really, a woman of fashion will take more pains with her toilet to receive callers of her own sex than of the other, because she knows which are the closest critics, and fear makers of calls are equally particular. The visitor in the second sitting picture wears a dress designed in a pale shade of French gray and black. The skirt hangs in long, straight lines from the waist, opening half-way up the side of the front over folds of black faille. At the sides the skirt separates clear to the top, showing another series of black folds. The corsage is simple, and in outline, having on the plain, double-breasted, plastron front, and rather loose sleeves. The real elegance of the toilet depends largely upon the arrangement of bands of silver passementerie or embroidery along the edges of the plaited panels in the skirt, around the pointed plastron on the

baque, and descending down the front of the skirt in a constantly widening pattern to the very hem of the dress. The gloves are gray, as likewise the bonnet, which is faced with black velvet, and has short black-velvet strings. The companion costume is a house-dress of blue-gray crepe, trimmed with very light gray passementerie in silver, gold, and blue-gray. The skirt has a very full front drape reaching to the hem, and separated from the straight back breadth by means of the passementerie. The corsage has a full front opening in Y-shape over a plaited crepe plastron, and around the arm-holes and at the bottom of the pointed front is finished off with the bands of the passementerie. The sleeves are very loose and full, and terminate at the elbow. It should be added that the favorite shades this season are chestnut, light golden brown, delicate grays, orange